

## SGBV SWG workshop minutes 18<sup>th</sup> of Nov 2020

Location: online Webex link

Agencies present: ACF, Action Aid, APS, AVSI, AWO, Care, CRP, CVT, DRC, ICMC, IFH, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, IRC, JNCW, JRF, JWU, MECI, Mercy Corps, NAFE, NCFA, NHF, Oxfam, SAMS, Sawiyan, UPP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, World Vision International



### Agenda

1. Welcoming and registration- SGBV WG coordinators.
2. Opening Remarks- Protection WG coordinator – Tayba Sharif.
3. SGBV SWG Strategy overview- SGBV WG coordinators.
4. Online World Cafe (2 groups rotational) and presentation - Group facilitators.
5. Wrap up- SGBV WG coordinators.
6. Closing- UNFPA head of programme.

Agenda items	Discussion	Action points
Welcoming and registration	Welcoming participants and provide a brief on the agenda. . Objective of workshop is to discuss the collective strategy for the coming years. An overview of the goals was done, looking into what is needed to be achieved. Gap Analysis has been a key component to all future workshops and activities.	- <b>MoM will be uploaded on the portal.</b>

<p>Opening Remarks- Protection WG coordinator – Tayba Sharif</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNHCR: emphasized the importance on setting the strategy, as it will set up priorities and identified needs. The common strategy will set up activities and needs for the communities of GBV, especially during pandemic to avoid gaps and overlapping while also offering psychosocial support.</li> <li>- It is also essential to ensure the inter sectoral approach and provide advocacy on GBV risk mitigation, fill critical gaps by building capacity of national NGOs and sub working groups. It is important to work all together to strengthen the protection sector. The new UNHCR policy on GBV is changing the name from SGBV to GBV, the high commissioner announced the new policy that provides more explanation in refugee setting. The policy uses the language of gender-based violence now and it will be shared with members.</li> </ul>	<p>-</p>
<p>SGBV SWG Strategy overview- SGBV WG coordinators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recommendations in gap analysis and the GBVIMS will help to look into the strategy. Both Gap analysis and GBVIMS can be found in UNHCR data portal with other GBV documents like newsletters, MoM, ToR, etc. UNHCR data portal's link: <a href="http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/36">http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/36</a></li> <li>- The core function of GBV coordination /Specific areas of work of GBV strategy:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support service delivery</li> <li>2. Inform Strategic Decision Making</li> <li>3. Build National Capacity and Preparedness</li> <li>4. Support Advocacy and funding opportunities</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	

5. Increase cross-sectoral collaboration to mitigate the risk of SGBV in the humanitarian response

Overview: ESP (essential service package) is a strategy for everyone living on Jordan. JRP has been revised to 2021-2023 and it is essential to have same timing between the JRP and gap analysis. Having a strategic document will make it easier to work on the workplan. This year will agree on the main areas of strategy.

Objective of the workshop: Collective effort, main areas of work comes from the core function of coordination according to the coordination handbook that was launched. It identifies the main areas for each sector. We are linking to the main area of core functional coordination and it is used as a reference to use with any activity.

Services to address (the gap analysis, case management and psychosocial support via mobile approach).

We need to provide services for both Jordanians and non-Arabic speaking GBV clients therefore we need to provide services in English. Obstacle not speaking the language as most of services are in Arabic.

We must address FGMC in non-Jordanian cultures living in Jordan (like Somali and Sudanese).

Cash for basic needs became limited due to Covid-19 therefore, we need to have a standard approach between organizations to create more guidance. Cash and voucher assistance during COVID-19 has

less economic opportunities, and cash for basic needs became limited. Women are worried about meeting basic needs or they don't have money to call for GBV services. Cash for protection TF is available but there is a need to standardize the approach to avoid overlap. Need to focus on Giving cash within GBV programing. Trend analysis was released in April and May and it's uploaded on UNHCR's data portal.

Reach more vulnerable groups (already married adolescent girls, people with disabilities and LGBTI community. GBVIMS, focus on adolescent girls focusing on marital status who might need more support, there is a need for more tailored programs to focus not only on age but also on young married girls.

There are Limited services in rural areas especially the south because of the geographic characteristics and remote areas. It is important to provide a good service for Syrian refugees and resilience.

Strengthening AMALI app, work on referral pathways and disseminate the app and keep improving it to be usable for everyone.

Offer more trainings for non-GBV workers.

Building national capacity includes building capacity of national parties, governmental parties, participation of refugees and reflecting their feedback. Coordination with government counterparts to enable progressive development, this is a key point in the strategy as it insures that GBV services will be sustainable even in the absence of International organizations. Continue to advocate

with donors and key stakeholders. Discuss funding opportunities like OCHA funding.

Localization approach make refugees more active (e.g. volunteering and hearing from them about the gap analysis).

Changing the attitude towards vulnerable groups. Focus on vulnerable groups like LGBTI to make service providers more comfortable dealing with these groups.

More training on CMR services. Cooperation on SRH (sexual reproductive health).

More access to safe shelters and legal aid. Make legal services accessible for GBV survivors. Discussion point children of survivors over the age of 7 cannot accompany their parent. Peer to peer cross learning by sharing best practices as a learning opportunity.

Inclusive training opportunities.

Best practice sharing and innovation in new best practices.

More prepared to COVID-19 service delivery (lockdowns and openings). Implementing guidelines in addition to the contingency plan that was reviewed and updated.

Informing strategic decision making by looking at how we organize the data and information products. Will continue working on data portal and biweekly resource sharing. GBVIMS (yearly and mid - year) unless there is an emergency like COVID-19. M and E, JRP

	<p>updates and analysing budget gap. This year we had needs assessments one led by DRC in Azraq camp and the other one led by IOM in Irbid.</p> <p>Continue working on events like 16 days of activism and International women's day.</p> <p>Increase cross- sectoral collaboration.</p>	
<p>Online World Cafe (2 groups rotational) and presentation - Group facilitators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support service delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o To include or address GBV virtual case management and PSS through support lines.</li> <li>o Case management through mobile units.</li> <li>o Have guidelines in unreached and remote places in Jordan, also cash voucher assistance to provide main methodologies of providing cash assistance for the beneficiaries.</li> <li>o Including adolescent girls (married or not) in strengthening the national capacity to address child marriage and people with disabilities.</li> <li>o Remote services: enhance the provision and communication by using the local language and visual materials to increase the referral pathways.</li> <li>o Outreach services: develop standardized material to respond safely and ethically to the GBV survivors.</li> <li>o PSEA, to strengthen the humanitarian organizations.</li> </ul> </li>   <li>- Inform strategic decision making</li> </ul>	<p>-</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Keep the biweekly newsletters and updating data portal. Suggestion: to have an online magazine that includes all information. Another suggestion is to have tools in portal that are accessible to PWDs like visual disability.</li><li>○ GBVIMS is very useful and accessible and can be found in the portal. Dashboard is clear and useful. Suggestion to have it quarterly and to organize a simple training on GBVIMS training.</li><li>○ Gap analysis is very important and should be updated regularly especially during COVID-19. it's important for mapping and understanding information especially when planning for new activities and projects. Challenges: there are not enough organizations participating in reviewing it. Some organizations have their own gap analysis without building into the original one. Some national organizations do not understand the idea of it, more orientation and awareness sessions for some organizations might be useful.</li><li>○ GBV risk mitigation, Q: can we access RAIS system to access data for survivors? A: We have a strict protocol in terms of information sharing, it is not possible as it is a very confidential reports, it is only aggregated under the GBVIMS.</li><li>○ Improving monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) is very important and there is always a need for trainings on reporting like AI and JFT training.</li><li>○ Keep the 4Ws updated.</li></ul>	
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Building the national capacity<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Increase the presence of authorities in the field and camps to emphasize on GBV prevention and response in Jordan.</li><li>○ Translate main products/key GBV documents to Arabic in order to reach more governmental entities and local organizations .</li><li>○ Include vulnerable groups in coordination meetings (e.g. access to the internet, sign language, visual materials...etc.).</li><li>○ .</li><li>○ Building the capacity of organizations working with LGBTIQ and other vulnerable groups.</li><li>○ Benefit from the time spent in shelters by empowering the residents to have a better life outside of the shelter.</li></ul></li><br/><li>- Support advocacy and funding opportunities:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Offer more advocacy on GBV as it is lifesaving and more funding for women and girls' digital illiteracy.</li><li>○ Jordan Humanitarian Fund: having support from national NGOs for survivors.</li><li>○ Advocacy with the government of Jordan.</li><li>○ Speed up the process of approval of projects from the government.</li><li>○ Shelter quality and capacity.</li><li>○ Renewing the family violence law and working on social norms issues (e.g. honour killing, virginity test).</li></ul></li></ul> |  |
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reintegration and stigma for survivors.</li> <li>○ To integrate non-Syrian refugees in their strategy by 50%-50%.</li> <li>○ More campaigns like the 16 days of activism.</li> </ul> <p>- Increase cross-sectoral collaboration to mitigate the risk of SGBV in the humanitarian response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increase collaboration with disability task force.</li> <li>○ Increase awareness on how to reach out to people with different identities. Not only by targeting organizations but GBV services must increase awareness to this topic.</li> <li>○ Sharing best practices is very important and beneficial, there is a need to be more innovative in sharing good practices with minorities and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>○ Offer more trainings to improve the knowledge of GBV sectors and field working groups.</li> <li>○ Have more PSEA materials for the organizations.</li> </ul>	
Wrap up- SGBV WG coordinators	<p>- Will compile the feedback and finalize the document after consultation with members and upload it on the portal.</p>	
Closing- UNFPA head of program	<p>- GBV work is high important to UNFPA and UNHCR who are taking the leadership of GBV coordination. Will start using GBV instead of SGBV as it is reflected in UNHCR GBV policy.</p> <p>- GBV has increased during COVID-19 and access to services is more challenging, there is a need to dedicate more efforts for</p>	

	<p>GBV. For UNFPA, GBV is one of the main strategic role. Will continue putting efforts and the coordination is required as we need to put more effort and work together. Waiting for the recommendations from this workshop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Thanking all partners and service providers in camps and host communities.</li></ul>	
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